

study of logic and rhetoric also, before their minds were well filled with matter, so that these 'gravest of sciences' became contemptible and turned to the uses of 'childish sophistry and ridiculous affectation.'¹

Elyot's plan for education suggested moral philosophy be taught in the later teen age "it were nedefull to rede unto hym some workes of philosophie; specially that parte that may enforme him unto vertuous maners, which parte of philosophie is called morall.....two of the fyrste booke of the worke of Aristotell called Ethicæ, wherein is contained the definitions and propre significations of every vertue; and that to be learned in greke;Forthe with wolde folowe the work of Cicero, called in Latin De officiis whereunto yet is no propre englishe worde to be gyven but to provide for it some maner of exposition, it may be sayde in this fourme: 'Of the duties and maners appertaynyng to men.' But above all other, the workes of Plato wolde be most studiously radde when the judgment of a man is come to perfection, and by the other studies is instructed in the fourme of speakinge and philosophers used;² and later "Lord God, what incomparable sweetness of words and mater shall he finde in the saide workes of Plato and Cicero; wherein is joined gravitie with dilectation, excellent wysdome with divine eloquence, absolute vertue with pleasure incredible, and every place is so inforced with profitable counsaile, joyned with honestie, that those thre booke (Aristotle also) be

1. Doctrine of English Gentleman, p 132.

2. The Booke Named the Governour, p 47.